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Mobility of mouth seems to be mis taken for argument by such men as ex-Representative Bryan, of Nebruska, when they talk about silver. "The veinless viscera of vacuity, vast

volumes of value," is a phrase of the Secretary of Agriculture, whom the President should muzzle in justice to the sensible men in his Cabinet.

Neither Bland nor Stewart wrote the Constitution of the United States, about shouting that "the Constitution commands Congress to coin gold and

mated that Senator Voorhees is pushing trouble himself about the Senate.

If belief in Republican control of national affairs two years hence has restored so much confidence to business, what measure of prosperity may the country not expect when Republican policy is again embodied in legislation?

Thus early in the week the Spanish authorities in Cuba seem to have control of the telegraph, and therewith report important victories, but the insurgents have several days before the week ends in which to win victories by dispatches.

The talk to the effect that Secretary Lamont is traveling about the country fixing things for Mr. Cleveland's nomination seems most ridiculous, yet there are intelligent observers who believe that is the scheme. He would be the weakest of candidates.

A number of Cleveland organs are as sailing Corporal Tanner because he told ome facts about the present management of the Pension Bureau and refuted the President's official slanders upon ioners. When a man's statements cannot be refuted, the next best thing is to assail him

The following are the present wages in Yokohama, Japan, reduced to United States currency for days of ten hours: cents; stonecutters, 31 cents; paperhangers, 24 cents; tailors for foreign clothing, 48 cents; blacksmiths, 36 cents; ordinary laborers, 19 cents. Japan has no other money than silver.

It should be understood that Mr. Bynum has really been sent forth as an apostle to those Democrats who are in the darkness which comes of following such demagogues as Voorhees, and who may have listened to the silver speeches of Governor Matthews a year ago, before he saw the evil of unlimited 16 to 1 Already the flat money organs of the Democratic variety have begun to abuse

The Democratic candidates in Kentucky have requested the State committee to have the discussion of the cureliminated from the campaign, and the candidates have agreed to igmoney men and Blackburn are each striving to secure as many men of their respective opinions as possible for candidates for the Legislature. Under such conditions it will be very difficult to keep the money question in the

The list of pensions granted last pubished in the Journal contained twentysix names, of which fifteen were those to whom pensions have been "reissued," which means that the pensions of fifteen were reduced. Of the other eleven, five were increases, two were renewals, one was supplemental, leaving three as original issues. As the aggregate of money paid the names on this list is less than was paid to those to whom pensions are reissued and renewed before they were changed, it may be said that the Pension Bureau is now a machine to reduce

The Cornell boat crew was placed in a somewhat embarrassing situation by the failure of the Leander crew to take part in the race when the signal was given, but, according to all accounts, it was in nowise to blame for the proceeding and did the only proper thing by obeying the signal and rowing to the end of the course. As the umpire who decided in its favor presumably is an Englishman there is the less room for British criticism. Cornell would doubtless have beaten in any event, but the spectators and the American crew los the excitement of a contest.

There was no greater blunder in the Democratic tariff legislation than the abolition of the reciprocal treaties. To Germany alone our exports of wheat rose from \$295,953 in 1891 to \$2,569,261 in 1893, and flour jumped from \$41,000 in Canned beef was doubled and the sale at bacon and hams was increased 50

cent. When the official figures of the export of the fiscal year 1895 are made public, it will be seen that nearly all of | in position to ask an outlet in China. the rapidly developed trade with Germany, Cuba and the South American States has been lost by the imbecility of the Democratic leaders who struck down Republican reciprocity.

#### BLACKMAILING CANDIDATES.

"The people make us pay for an elecion and we must get our money back to a member of a Legislature who told ommittee that money would be required to get a proper measure enacted. "We must have liberal fees to enable us to pay our campaign expenses" is a remark heard many times first and last. It is, indeed, so expensive to get an election that those who are successful may be said to have purchased the office, while those who are not successful sometimes bankrupt themselves in the effort. And all this expenditure does not involve the violation of the strict antibribery laws. It simply means that a candidate for an office is the victim of all kinds and degrees of indirect blackmail. No matter to what party he belongs, he is followed by persons who want subscriptions to this and that, and who have tickets to sell for all sorts of schemes. The evil has assumed such proportions in New York that the Legislature has made it a misdemeanor for a candidate to yield to such solicitations. The people, however conscientious they may be in regard to other matters, know that such solicitation is in the nature of blackmall because they would not ask the man if he were not a candidate, knowing that he would refuse. Being a candidate, he cannot or dare not refuse lest the person so refused take vengeance on him by opposing his candi-

This matter is not now referred to ecause the evil is not generally known to exist, but because it is a good time to consider one of the most vicious practices connected with our elections. Nor is it the cause of an insignificant expenditure. The man who is a candidate in Marion county, for instance, during a long campaign, would surrender several hundred dollars did he respond to all requests and demands made upon him Several papers in this State have inti- for money for objects which are not remotely political. To more or less of Governor Matthews forward as a presi- these demands or requests the candidential candidate that he may not be a date feels that he must respond because competitor for the Senate. Neither need he fears that his opponent will, and thus make friends to his disadvantage. Indeed, the reason why county officers are so eager for larger salaries than the people think they should have is because of the exactions made upon them which are foreign to legitimate campaign expenses. In the event of election the candidate is deprived of several hundred dollars which he feels that as an officer, to use the phrase quoted, "he must get back some way." If defeated, he has practically been robbed of so much money, which, in

many cases, he cannot afford to lose. An off year is a fit time to discuss this evil and to devise remedies for one of the worst features of local campaigns. If the party committees would get together, make an agreement and publish it, to the effect that candidates would not be blackmailed by outside organizations, or if candidates running for the same office would announce an agreepractical reform of great value would

# WORTHLESS ESTIMATES.

There seems to be no good reason why the government should not be able to obtain fairly accurate crop reports. Years ago more accurate estimates were obtained than of late. During the past Carpenters, 26 cents; plasterers, 26 the Department of Agriculture have proved so inaccurate that no credence whatever is given to them by those who trade in the leading cereals. | Enterprising firms in the trade are now able to obtain more accurate reports in advance of those made by the government. The tendency of late has been to make the estimates too low, particularly of wheat and of corn last year. The design of reporting smaller crops than have been harvested, if design there is in it, is to create an impression of scarcity in the interest of the farmer, since it materially affects the prices at the outset, whether the crop of wheat is likely to be four or five hundred million bushels. If the buyers know that it is the latter, while those who accept the estimate of the Department of Agriculture believe crop is a hundred million bushels less, the producers will hold back their stocks to their detriment.

The present Secretary of Agriculture has undertaken to reform the methods of collecting crop statistics. If he suceeds it will be the first instance in which he has accomplished any good in the office he occupies. He has already had the chief statisticians named for various sections of the country. Most of them may be excellent men for the work, but if they have no better qualifications than one of them, who is a venerable college professor and the author of most radical free trade essays and text-books, much better things cannot be expected in the way of crop reports than those now collected by men who seem to think it is for the interest of the producers to underestimate crops or who do so from the general inclination of farmers to take a bearish view of the situation. If Mr. Morton succeeds will be sure to receive the credit of his achievement, but if the estimate which his reports make of the wheat crop shall be as wild as those of the past few years, some other Secretary will devise a scheme by which reasonable accuracy regarding so important a

If it is true that China has accepted the proposals for the war indemnity oan made her by Russia, the latter has chieved a great diplomatic victory. On April 22 Great Britain began to bring all its influence to bear upon the Chinese government to induce it to make England, not Russia, the chief creditor of China. At one time it was claimed that England had succeeded. If it is true that Russia has finally triumphed, that government has opened the way insure a predominating influence Eastern Asia, which is the real end of this rivalry. The nation which stands as China's principal creditor is in position to ask commercial favors. Russia wants a terminus for its trans-Siberian

railway which its own territory does not

matter can be attained.

afford, but which China does. This favor regarding the loan will put Russia Besides, Russia is not more indifferent to commercial power than other European nations. At present 354 of the 580 commercial firms doing business in China are English, while Russia has but twelve. With the close relations which the position of Russia as China's chief creditor will give that country, its merchants will be in position to strive to wrest from Great Britain a commercial ascendency which is the basis of its power in the Orient. China has no reason to love Great Britain, because it has compelled at the cannon's mouth the making f distasteful treaties. With powerful Russia as a backer, China may deliver itself from the commercial bond-

age of Great Britain. Several newspapers in the larger cities have taken to encouraging their readers to cultivate potatoes. A Chicago paper attempted to stimulate the cultivation of that vegetable by showing that during last year we imported 2,268,038 bushels of potatoes, coupled with the declaration that this fact is humiliating to those possessing the most ordinary instincts of patriotism. No doubt it would be better if these millions of bushels of potatoes could be raised at home, because they represent so many dollars -better if the 170,000,000 bushels raised could be increased 25 or 50 per cent. It is possible that a large part of the potatoes eaten in Indiana come from other States, yet it seems that at the same price per bushel potatoes would be, near the large towns, a more profitable crop than wheat. But it is too late to talk potatoes this year-a fact concerning which the metropolitan editors seem ig-

The missionaries of the Congregational Church in Japan are now having trouble with the natives, but the natives who are making the trouble are the natermined to get rid of the imported missionaries and run the business themselves. In one city which is not an open port, and where the privileges of foreigners are restricted, the native preachers and teachers have turned the missionaries out of the houses built for them by the board of missions, and have assumed all the independence relative to church management which the prerogatives of Congregational church government permits. The Japs are a pushing

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"I guess; although he is a strict Conserva-

The merry throng disported itself in jo-At least she was the only one of whom

such could be said with certainty. None of the others wore bloomers.

Indignant Denial. turned summer girl. "Of course, I didn't was at the seashore. There was more than thirty minutes' lapse of time between

The Cheerful Idiot. "This thing of changing swords into plowshares," said the Cheerful Idiot, "is no

great shakes of a metamorphosis." "No?" said the shoe clerk boarder. "No. It is merely changing guardin' tools

# into farm implements."

Enforcement of Dog Law. prosecution of the owners of unlicensed dogs? The ordinance under which they are arrested and fined, or, in default of payment, sent to the workhouse, has been in the efforts of the police have been directed toward getting rid of the dogs rather than the owners-a plan which seemed to answer every needful purpose. An ordinance passed a year later provides for the opening and operating of a dog pound from the 1st day of July to the 1st day of October each year. It further provides that the police of the city shall take up and impound therein all unlicensed dogs found running at large. If not redeemed within three days the animals are to be killed. So far as the Journal is aware no steps have been taken by the police authorities for establishing this useful institution. Possibly the neglect to do so has been due to tirely absorbed in running down povertystricken owners of unlicensed curs. However it comes about it must be insisted that the division of duty is unfair. If the dog ordinance of 1878 is to be rigidly enforced, with no exercise of discretion on the part of the patrolmen, that of 1879 must be also. If the officers are to arrest dog owners who have not paid license it is their business also to arrest and dispose of all the untagged dogs. If they will attend to both these branches of duty faithfully and with the use of a little wholesome discretion they will, perhaps, "run in" fewer unfortunates unable to pay fines, but they will greatly decrease the number of worthless dogs-which, after all, is quite as much the object of the ordinance as that of adding to the city revenues. This view of the matter is respectfully submitted to the attention of the proper authorities.

Some of the newspapers of the country are gushing a little over Mrs. Leland Stanford because of her intention to dispose of her jewels in order to tide Stanford University over a financial crisis. She deserves the sympathy and admiration of her countrymen, says one, while another, a California sheet, speaks of her "magnificent self-sacrifice." Mrs. Stanford's devotion to the university is worthy of admiration, certainly, but in all probability she feels no need of sympathy and is exercising no great self-denial in parting with her diamonds, numerous and beautiful though they are, for the purpose named. Mrs. Stanford is advanced in years and not likely to have further personal use for her costly ornaments; she has no daughter to bequeath the treasures to, and her heart is bound up in the institution which is a once a memorial of her husband and her only son, and with which her own personality will also be associated. She would rather see this great monument bearing her family name put on a safe foundation than to possess an inexhaustible diamond mine which she could not utilize for this purpose. She deserves praise, certainly, but is in no need of sympathy.

It is not necessarily an unlicensed dog that bites inoffensive passers-by, but it is the owners of such beasts who should go to the workhouse to keep company with the poor wretch who could not make up his mind to kill his four-legged and perhaps his only friend, although he had not the dollar to pay for a license.

The use of the bicycle in San Francisco has cut down the street-railroad receipts one-third. As a consequence fares

wheel becomes of direct benefit to people who do not ride on it. If the estimate of a trade journal, to the effect that a million more people are riding the bicycle this year than last, is correct, the reduction of street-car patronage must be considerable in every city.

A Georgia woman has given as an excuse for writing poetry that she "is impelled by the spirits." It would be immensely to the credit of a large number of persons who think that they write poetry if they could shift the responsibility of authorship upor the spirits.

#### STATE PRESS OPINION.

Perhaps the reason Secretary Morton defends the crow is that it has become a fixture on the Democratic bill of fare.-Goshen

The greatest source of comfort to the Populists is the fact that they can put what they please in their platforms with-out making their chances of success any smaller.—Columbus Republican.

The Attorney-general has authorized county assessors to assess all building and loan associations to the full amount of their capital stock unless they give a full report of their paid-up stock. Nothing has been done by the Madison county assessor in placing this property on the duplicate.

-Anderson Bulletin.

One thing the farmers have to be thankful for is the excellent prospect for the corn crop this season, and last night's rainfall gave the corngrower's stock another rise. Josiah C. Palmer, one of the largest corn farmers in the county, says that he does not remember when the -rospect for corn was finer than it is now .- Washington Ga-

Will some Populist or silverist kindly answer this question which is asked by the Huntington Argus: "Why isn't there just as much reason for the government to buy the farmer's corn at \$1 for sixty pounds as to give the silver miners \$1 for as much of the white metal as will bring him but 50 cents in any other market?"-New Albany

The old soldiers are getting it in the neck again in this neighborhood, from the Pension Department, and the soldiers who rendered the most service and have the best records are the ones whom this soldier-hating administration has it in for. Two as good soldiers as can be found in Gibson county were victims las week.-Prince-

From every direction comes the report that the new Nicholson law not only works, enforcing any law if the proper officers do their duty. In Muncie we have that kind of guardians of the public weal, and, consequently, all laws are being enforced with satisfaction to the public and an increase of public comfort and safety.-Muncie

Governor Matthews is said to have the the possibility of his nomination by the Democracy. He would be, perhaps, one of the least objectionable Democrats to be found among the prominent members of that party, but what does he want of a mere nomination when election is an impossibility?-Marion Chronicle.

The meeting of the free silverites at the ceed fifty persons. It was mainly compose of Democrats, although but few of the recognized leaders of the party were present. An occasional Republican was noticed in the audience, though none participated in the proceedings except Hon. William H. Trammel.-Huntington Herald.

If the flat of the government will make 50 cents' worth of silver a full dollar will the silver dollar is it honest for the government to decree that a dollar of debt shall be paid in 50 cents of money? should the workingman be compelled to take 50 cents for his dollar's worth of work or the farmer 50 cents for his dollar's worth of wheat?-Lafayette Journal.

The Indianapolis Journal is substantially correct in saying that two-thirds of the names in all the lists of pensions granted may not know it, but every pension agent, and particularly every pensioner whose name is on the list, knows that it means a reduction from \$12 to \$8 or \$6 per month. Those who make up these lists should classify them as pensions reduced instead of pensions granted .- South Bend Times (Dem.) All kinds of schemes will be resorted to

by the Democrats to raise money to make up a deficiency in the revenue. Some of the Democratic papers are advocating a tax or bank checks. They seem to forget that there is a Republican House that will have some say in the matter. The experience the Democrats had in the income tax business to teach them to fight shy of the English methods of raising revenue. The proper way to get money is by a tariff.

Allen W. Thurman, who saw the Ohio Deon a free silver platform, refuses to gather tion, he has called a free-silver mass meet ing for Springfield to declare for a 16 to 1 ratio. This is in the nature of a rump convention, and the fight that may ensue as a result of this short-sighted policy may dis-sipate whatever hopes the Democrats have of carrying the State next November.—Lafayette Journal (Dem.)

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Pupils in the Chicago Art Institute design endars, as well as wall papers, rugs, iron lamps, fireplaces, and grates.

Women prompters have been tried at the Covent Garden Theater in London with success, as it has been found that their voices carry better across the stage and are less audible in the auditorium.

Japanese women never discuss their servants To do so would be contrary to Japan ese etiquette. They may talk of dress, the theater, music, and the rest, but domestic tribulations must not be referred to. The American copy of Poe's "Tamerlane" now sells for \$2,500, and it has been

bound in a \$500 cover. It was recently owned by a firm of publishers who would probably have charged Poe at least \$500 for Not long since a friend of Kipling started

a magazine and not unnaturally found it hard sledding at the beginning. Mr. Kipling happened to hear of his difficulty, and made him a present of a new story which he could easily have sold for \$2,500. Miss Powderly, the American secretary to Lady Henry Somerset, is not related to the labor agitator. She is a New England woman, with a college education whose talents and abilities are many. She is a linguist, musician, stenographer and type-

A Damariscotta, Me., woman was working among her flower beds a few days ago when she was surprised by a sudden thump on the top of her head. When she re-covered herself she found that a chicken been dropped by a hawk squarely onto head. The fowl was alive, and is now running with the rest of her poultry.

writer, besides being a very beautiful pen-

Dr. Le Plongeon's claim to have de ciphered the Maya inscriptions in ruined cities of Central America is dis credited by the method of its, presenta-There is no doubt at all, these inscriptions will be dec and it is probably true, as Dr. Le Plongeon asserts, that the language of the adjacent tribes is the key to them.

Richelieu's skull has been put back in it tomb in the church of Sorbonne, and the cavity near by where it was buried when stolen during the revolution was sealed up with great ceremony the other day in the presence of M. Hanotaux, Minister of For-Arts, the vice rector of the academie, and the Princess of Monaco, representing the

A California naturalist says that a bee worker," usually makes six to ter trips daily from the hive, visiting forty to eighty flowers, and collecting about one grain of nectar. A hive contains twenty ousand to sixty thousand bees, of which only one-half are occupied in preparing honey, the rest caring for their young and their quarters. In a good day sixteen to twenty thousand bees can, in six to ten trips, visit 300,000 to 1,000,000 flowers.

honor in waiting on the Queen of Italy as a cigarette maker. She was born in Genoa twenty-two years ago and came to

eturned to Italy at the age of fifteen, where she attracted the fancy of the Queen and was made a personal servant. She speedily became a favorite and eventually was made a counters.

She's in for bloomers, bikes and all The things that men hold dear, Excepting one. She finds baseball Is not a woman's sphere.

-Washingon Star. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

1881. The movement was conceived, as it has since been largely directed, by Rev.

Francis E. Clark. Its growth at first was

Character of the Organization and Its Wonderful Growth. Boston Transcript. The Christian Endeavor Society was born in the parsonage of the Williston Church, Portland, Me., on the evening of Feb. 2,

slow. The end of the first year of its his-ory found but a handful of societies. Nevrtheless, a convention was held in Portland with two hundred delegates, most of them, of course, members of the few societies in the city of the society's birth. The growth of the society is in a measure adicated by the growth of the conventions. Next year there were four hundred dele-gates at the same city of Portland. In Lowell, six hundred attended the conven-tion of 1884, and one year later, when the onvention met at Ocean Park there were ight hundred. Saratoga, in 1886, saw twelve hundred, and at the same place, one year later, two thousand Endeavorers gathered. In 1888 the convention went west to Chicago, and five thousand delegates gathered. The number increased to seven thousand at Philadelphia in 1889, and in St. Louis the next year it had jumped to eleven thousand. Minneapolis made a remarkable showing with fourteen thousand in 1891, but New York created history with thirty thousand delegates. Montreal called together twenty thousand delegates, and in spite of strikes and financial depressions, forty thousand gathered in Cleveland last year. Within this time the movement has absolutely covered the earth more rapidly and more generally than anything else, not even exceptthe Christian religion. It is true that Christian Endeavor is pre-eminently and unceasingly a child of the church, and the ntegral part of the church organization itself, and, therefore, the comparison is scarcely fair, for the Christian Endeavor novement had all the agencies of the thurch to assist in its propagation. Nevertheless, the statement is worthy of thought. While it has traveled so far the society has sseminated itself into many walks of life. In addition to the Young People's societies, which were the first form of the movement

and are to-day the largest, comprising as they do young people over fourteen years of age, other branches of work have rapidly The essential features of the organization are a strict pledge, taken by every member, binding him to attendance upon the upon the services and work of the local church, and to a life-long endeavor to do whatever Christ would like to have him do, unless, as the pledge further adds, "prevented by some reason which I can concientiously give to my Savier." By its zation is able to engage in practically every good work. The names of a few of the committees will indicate this-lookout, social, Sunday school, good citizenship dissionary, good literature, visiting, relief.

few years after the birth of) the general organization, and as this contains the chiliren under fourteen years of age, it soon umbered a mighty host. Each junior society is under the care and direction of a superintendent, and the children are trained practical forms of Christian work and The smallest junior society known exists in Brousa, Turkey, and is composed of two boys, the son of a missionary and

een unable to continue their service in he Young People's Society naturally sugformation of a senior organizaon, and these are to be found in many laces, being practically the same as the Young People's Society, although composed raveling men was not long in and the soldiers soon discovered that Christian endeavor was thoroughly suited to military life. There are among the soldiers in the forts throughout he country. Rescue that Christian endeavor the thing needed to develop Christian and societies abound in all these places everal State prisons have Christian eavor societies among the converted convicts. By stress of circumstances these will not be represented at Boston. Mothers' Society is a feature of the past roved exceedingly popular, societies havry. At the organization of a society Kansas one mother walked six miles in the eeth of a Kansas gale to attend the serv-

eavorers are made of At a convention in Texas a few months ago one delegate traveled through rain, elect and snow for eighty miles in a private rehicle to attend a convention coldest weather the State has known for a score of years. Four other delegates to his same convention traveled forty miles inder similar circumstances. Many equally reat obstacles have been overcome by the legates who, are now journeying toward

The features of the Christian Endeavor society that have come lately into special minence are its remarkable mishundreds of thousands of dollars having been given by the endeavorers to the denominational boards and to the civic affairs. Christian Endeavor good-citizenship victories have been notable events of the past year in religious circles. A new nnetus will be given to this work by the monstration on Boston Common

# A Midsummer Song.

Oh, father's gone to market town, And Jamie's after robins, and the man is And whistling down the hollow goes the boy While mother from the kitchen door is

"Polly! Polly! The cows are in the corn! Oh, where's Polly?'

From all the misty morning air there comes murmur as of waters from skies and trees and ground birds they sing upon the wing, the pigeons bill and coo. And over hill and hollow rings again the "Polly! Polly! The cows are in the corn!

Oh, where's Polly?" Above the trees the honey bees swarm by and in the field and garden a thousand blos-Within the farmer's meadow a brown-eyed And down at the edge of the hollow a red

But Polly! Polly! Oh, where's Polly?

How strange at such a time of day the mill should stop its clatter! The farmer's wife is hastening now and wonders what's the matter. wild the birds are singing in the wood and on the hill, While whistling up the hollow goes the But Polly! Polly! The cows are in

> Oh, where's Polly? -Richard Watson Gilder. Letter Carriers Not Pleased.

ected by secret agents sent from Washngton one postman tells this amusing story: le was delivering letters along his route, which lies in the residence portion of the ity, when he noticed a rather savage-looking dog standing in front of a house for which he had a letter. As a measure of nciliation and of precaution for his personal safety the carrier stopped to pat the dog on the head and speak a few friendly words to him. It so happened nat an agent was watching the carrier at the time, and down in his notebook went am's time by loitering on the streets to

olay with dogs. This was sent to Wash-ngton as an example of the general laxity

of discipline prevalent among the letter

carriers. Other almost equally absurd stories are told of the charges made against

Nice Idea.

the carriers by these secret agents.

As a sample of the espionage to which he letter carriers have recently been sub-

Springfield Republican. Ysaye thinks that the chief fault in mu sical instruction in this country is that the teachers have too many pupils. In the conservatory at Brussels he has but eight ils, and teaches only six hours a week That is a very nice ideal, and American teachers would be only too glad to follow the example if they could afford it.

Not Really Responsible.

Kansas City Journal. called the Walter Q. Gresha. nber of the Cleveland Cabinet. He until he was required to kill recipr

ITO HIROBUMI

PREMIER OF JAPAN INTERVIEWED BY COLONEL COCKERILL.

some New Light Thrown on the Treaty of Shimonoseki-The Russian Ruler's Mysterious Policy.

Tokio Letter in New York Herald. With Viscount Mutsu ill and absent from his office, Count Ito, Minister President of State, is now unquestionably the most heavily burdened man in Japan. He is essentially the government, so far as the

direction of affairs is concerned, but as it is a government enacted and shaped by himself, Mutsu, Inouye, Saigo and one or two others, he may be said to be familiar residence. The Count is small in stature,

I met Count Ito a few evenings since and dined with him informally at his official but he is strong in frame. His face indicates vigor and his eyes are earnest. Like nearly all Japanese of quality, he is in repose stern in appearance, but when he smiles his expression is unusually affable. His official residence is a spacious European structure in the governmental heart of the city, well walled in and well guarded in its approaches. He has a most excellent French cook and he lives here in plain, comfortable European style. Count Ito said that it delighted him to

know of the kindly spirit toward Japan which existed in the United States. The whole world, he thought, had a better opinion of Japan now, and appreciated her achievements and her prowess. He had not been in the United States, he said, for twenty-four years. In the conversation that followed the fact was brought out that the people of the United States during the past ten years had bought more of Japan's products than all the other countries of the earth combined. We were now almost her sole customer for tea. In ten years the United States purchased 264,000,000 yen of Japanese products, while Japan spent 58,-000,000 yen with us. During the same period England, Germany and France bought of Japan but 167,000,000 yen, and sold her goods to the value of 317,000,000. That Japan had gained much by the cordial

Count Ito said that matters were rapidly ettling in Formosa, and there was no apparent trouble in Corea. The policy be determined by events. He ha by France upon the guarantee Russia, but up to this time had not been understand the nature of it nor th mount of it. He had received a Lor dispatch that day, which still left the mat-ter in doubt. He had heard the theory advanced that Russia was seeking to place China under obligations and eventually cure a railway terminus and naval station at Port Arthur, instead of Vladivostock. rould be much nearer for her and muc more advantageous than anything that Corea could furnish. It would give her a bet ter use of the line of the Amoor river. But Russia moved curiously, and nobody co well understand what her policy would Referring to China, he said that he was not at all surprised that the world at large thought it would be impossible for Japan to conquer her. He felt certain that China could not be quickened into activity because of the lack of nationalism, and her future now was dark. He thought England had acted wisely throughout late troubles in the Orient. When I rested that the time had come for Japan to form an alliance with England the Count smiled, but declined to commit himself.

WORK OF THE JAPANESE FORCES. In speaking later on of the work of the Japanese army and navy in the war the Count spoke in the highest terms of splendid transportation service. He thought the transfer of an army of over 200,000 men and fifty thousand horses across the Yellow sea and the feeding and caring for them from the home base was something to be

On the subject of war ships and the strengthening of the Japanese navy the Count remarked that there were many haps it would be better for Japan to buy what ships she might need than to either wild them or have them built abroad. He nquired about our new battle ships and said that he would give directions at once to have their dimensions, armament, etc., supplied to him. He asked about our new retary of State with some particularity, and also about Mr. Breckinridge, our representative at St. Petersburg. He could not quite understand the friendship said to exbetween the people of the United States and Russia. I explained the sentimental part of it to him to the best of my ability, but it was quite plain that Japan's Prime Minister could not quite understand how there could be any substantial tie between a liberty loving, enlightened republic, such as curs, and an autocracy, such as Russia Referring to the alliance between owers which had interfered with Japan, the Count said that he feared very me that the Europeans had not quite underst the commercial features of the treaty noseki. They had, perhaps, regarded ening up of certain ports in China purely in the interest of Japan. Su was not the case. Japan has no more gain than other nations commercially. T of the port of Chung-King, on the e-Kiang, was something which Engand had long been trying for and had een unable to accomplish. The right to nport machinery into China was certainly not in Japan's interest. He thought that when the treaty was better under there would be less prejudice toward Japan. The Count remarked that he had just received from Spain her official congratulaclined to extend her island possess ther to the south, the Philippines being manifestly referred to. The Count ob-served that it was the general opinion that the government of Luzon island and Manila was very corrupt and weak.

The Count agreed that in giving back the liao-Tung peninsula to China much been done to unite the Japanese people mitted, with a smile, that there was much were eight or nine political parties, and sometimes as many as eleven. I asked him if there was likely to be a special session of the Diet soon. He replied that he could not possibly get ready for a special session, as he was overwhelmed with work at present. He did not think that there would be a session before the regular meeting in

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION. Upon the subject of Japan's educational system and her common schools the Count spoke warmly. He regarded education as the empire's fortress. He said that from every prefecture of Japan to-day requests were officially coming up for increased school appropriations. He regarded this as favorable. There had been steady progress for years, but the schools were never in better condition than now. He attributed the increased desire for schools to the fact that the soldiers of Japan had been writing home of their experiences in the war and had thereby stimulated in the youth of the land a yearning for knowledge. Japan fully appreciated the fact that knowledge school system and her educational institu-

The conversation turning upon the opium drug had, and was still having, in China, Count Ito said that Japan had never be en full credit for her war upon that evil. had early inhibited the importation of opium, and she not only punished to-day trafficked in and used it as well. In the face of every inducement Japan had neroicilly refused to permit the nount of mo

I informed the Count that I had seen, in okohama, an American who had come here for the purpose of securing a lottery franchise, proposing to let the government share in the profits thereof. He said that in the old days, before the Meiji, lotteries had een permitted in Japan, but now the law, by public sentiment, forbade ately. He did not think that at this time the government would enter into any scheme to make its people gamblers.

Speaking of the figureal Issues now rising in the United States, the Count laughed heartily when told that it had been seriously proposed, to satisfy both gold and silver acherents, to coin a new dollar, to be properly proportioned between the two metals, and which would act as a sort of steam engine governor when either of the metals showed a disposition to fluctuate in use of the value. He said that precisely such a combination coin had been used in Japan in the ficiently.

success as a true measure of values. Count gave no hint as to what the future policy of Japan would be financially. The threatened outbreak of cholera Japan was referred to. Count Ito spoke with pride of the splendid quarantine service and the success with which the disease was being stamped out in the country. He informed me that he had just received a dispatch from Port Arthur, where the dis ease first made its appearance among the troops in the early spring, saying that the epidemic there was practically at an end. He had reason to believe that it would be

kept under in Japan.

Count Ito inquired of me about Mr. Henry
Clews, of New York, with whom he hy
transacted considerable business in behalf of Japan. He had read Mr. Clews's book and had recently received a letter from him containing a areat deal of advice. He te of a number of other American gen-ten, and asked to be remembered to them. On my taking my leave he again expressed his warm regard for the people of the United States. He would always labor for better and clear relations between the two countries. There could be no fric-tion or conflict of interests, and he thought we should always be the best of friends.

JAPAN'S FOREMOST STATESMAN. I was most favorably impressed wit Count Ito. He seems to be in litically, that there is no more capable or forceful statesman in Japan. That he understands Japan and her people is shown by the way in which he safely carried her through more than one crisis during

All the criticisms of his administration up to this time have not shaken the popular faith in him, and backed as he is by the confidence and good will of the Emperor, there is reason to believe that he will conlong to shape and direct the politics

An absurd report has been quietly circulated in Tokio this week that Viscount Mutsu, now in temporary retirement, had declared that he would not again return to Cabinet service, because he could no longer support the Prime Minister, through whose lack of nerve the Liao-Tung peninsula was lost after being fairly won. I can say upon the best authority that there was no dissension in the Cabinet touc the retrocession of Liao-Tung. On this point both Ito and Mutsu were together, as they have been on all public questions.

There was nothing to do but surrender the
peninsula. A few politicians of the opposition are declaring that if Japan taken a strong stand for her treaty (many and France would have fallen at from Russia. But Russia was ready to to war, and Japan was in no condition fight her. Japan's people were ready to go to war with Russia, and they are willing to-day, but the leaders have pursued the

At the time that the ratifications of Chin and Japan were exchanged at Che-Foo it was stated that the Russian war vessels in the harbor made a warlike demonstration. This was so absurd that the report was not credited. Mr. Mi Yoji Ito, the Secretary of the Imperial Cabinet, who carried Japan's treaty to Che-Foo, tells me that upon his arrival there every Russian vessel pre-pared for action. The ships in the harbor were painted gray, which is the war color of the Japanese. Why this silly demon-stration was made no one can imagine, as the Secretary went to Che-Foo in a plain merchant vessel. Had he taken with him the Western squadron, as was first intended, there might have been some excuse for the foolish show of bluster. Was the Russian Admiral crazy or did he really expect to open war then and there? Per-haps he had a hint that the Chinese authorities might call upon him to prevent

the exchange of treaties. For several weeks there has been talk in Tokio of a grand demonstration in celebration of peace and the return of the armies litical malcontents who are dissati cause Peking was not sacked and burned and China annexed succeeded in inducing various organizations to declare against the Phis matter will afford some idea of the Count Matsukata, Minister of Finance who has been in office only a short time, has either resigned or is about to resign. He has not been happy in his portfolio, but nobody seems to know exactly what the cause of his dissatisfaction has been.

"COURTEOUS TO FOREIGNERS,"

Mr. Olney Not as Courteous as Expected in His New Office.

Washington Letter. It is said that Secretary Olney is getting along much better in the State Department as far as his relations with the public are of Justice. He has less studying to do in his new office, and consequently less need for solitude and seclusion. As far as can be learned he has not yet snubbed a diplomat. From the experience they had with ple's chosen in Congress predicted that be-fore Olney had been two weeks in the State Department half the diplomatic corps would have applied for their passports in resentment for personal affronts. While Attorney-general Olney gave offense ruthfrom their list. He could not to terruptions, and promptly resented with a peculiar abruptness of speech any intrusion upon his solitude of thought. It was nat urally assumed by those who had suffered from his frankness that he would carry peculiarities of manner with him to new office. Dire catastrophe was expec and mental pictures were drawn of the and mental pictures were drawn of the whole diplomatic corps trooping over with their passports in their coat-tail pockets after an interview with the new Secretary of State during one of his dyspeptic half hours. Nothing of the sort has happened, and it is reported to those who have access to the Secretary's presence that everything is going on delightfully. He has guarded against being taken by surprise by the simple means of closing all means of ple means of closing all means of direct entrance to his rooms in the department, and if he has on an unamiable, he can change it before entrance of the visitor is permitted. Consequently, in his new office he is becoming quite well thought the other day a statesman who had been a think. Why, of course he would not be rude to a foreigner." The truth of it bably, that, being relieved from study of perplexing law questions, he has less occasion to resent interruption by of as a possible pres date, and now there has been started the discussion as to the possibility of every through factional fights both in the Electoral College and in Congress, and of the Secretary of State becoming President by succession, without the inconvenience an uncertainty of an election

# Bicycle Breakfasts.

The serving of excellent mornin Battersea Park, not usually resort of the elect, is drawing thither during the early hours of the day the smart set of London who have taken to eye Many come from great distances, and is considered the correct thing to take early morning rides, with an appetizing breakfast as the objective. So far only the one meal is served at Battersea Park. Before long, however, it is pro ches and dinners will be provided. side inns in England well-cooked meals may be procured is as marked as in this country. London cyclists are agitating for the improvement of resorts. As a rule, there, as with us, the cooking in vogue at the public houses on the highways is abominable, and their enpended on the bar and no attention given to providing well-cooked and served meals. The fact that the smart was power and wealth as well. When I set of London demand special provision for spoke of preparing an article on Japan's their entertainment will probably lead to similar efforts in this country, with resu possibly more effective and satisfactory

# Didn't Appreciate It.

Down at George Vanderbilt's expensive n a bath room. There are great mahog -poster beds, carved oak cal with age, ancient settees worth their weigh old, and goodness only knows what else And they tell a story of a South Carolin woman who penetrated to the glass doo of that great room and looked in. She has een told how many miles of maca drives there were in the estate, how long the house is, how many feet wide the terrace is, and how much the foundation cost She was impressed till, as I said, she came to peep in at the furniture. She looked at it in amazement. she said, "the idea of putting that old stuff into a brand new house, should think Vanderbilt could afford better

#### than that." Progress.

of the Secretary of War aiready rides pro-